

The St. Paul Globe

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS. By Carrier, 1 mo \$1.00 6 mos \$5.00 12 mos \$9.00

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS. By Mail, 1 mo \$1.00 6 mos \$5.00 12 mos \$9.00

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter, Address all communications and make all remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minn.

BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 19 Spruce St. Chicago, Room 609, No. 57 Washington St.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

ST. PAUL. Highest temperature 57, lowest 44, average 50.5. Wind shifting to fresh southerly.

RIVER BULLETIN. Station, Line, 3 A. M., 24 hours.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

St. Paul, Minn. High 50, low 42, average 46. Chicago, Ill. High 44, low 34, average 39.

PROTECTION AND THE TRUSTS.

The recent exposition of the history and methods of the protectionist patriots to whom we are indebted for the establishment of the tin trust, has been a sad blow to the contention of the advocates of a high tariff that the trust evil was in no sense and to no degree the growth of the protectionist policy.

It is easy to recall the wave of protectionist enthusiasm which swept through Republican ranks on the establishment of a tariff-made tin industry in the United States a few years ago. The dinner-pail expression of demagogism was worked to the limit, and manufactured tin utensils were handed around promiscuously as object lessons of the blessings of protection.

The sequel has made its appearance in the existence of one of the most dangerous trust creations in the country—the tin trust. The trust was organized in 1888, and now controls nearly every mill in the country, and those few which maintain a nominal independent existence are understood to be utterly in its power, for better or worse.

A contribution was recently made to the literature of this subject by Mr. Byron C. W. Holt, who evidently has the subject at his finger ends, and has given much needed enlightenment to the industrial commission. Allowing himself to generalize from the facts and figures, which he sets forth with such wealth of detail, Mr. Holt says:

"The tin plate industry, because it came as an industrial mendicant, has always been a curse to the country. It began by interfering with or ruining thousands of well established and independent concerns, which asked for no governmental aid, but simply to be left alone.

seem realized. It would be folly to expect it. The proposal to abolish the existing tariffs on productions of the trusts was contemptuously rejected by the last congress. This, of course, was in pursuance of the trust policy, which now dominates the Republican party openly and notoriously.

The lesson of the American tin trust will not, however, be wholly lost on this people. It shows more clearly than is shown through any other industry the absolute interdependence of the two huge industrial frauds, the trusts, and the protective tariff. If we are ever to bring the trusts under public control we must begin serious operations by uprooting the entire protectionist system, which is at once their origin and bulwark.

OUR GREAT POOH BAH.

"It seems therefore to be the duty of the school board," says Comptroller McCarty, "to adjust the pay roll so that the amount paid monthly will enable the board to continue the schools for the term of the school year."

So the city comptroller assumes the power to dictate to the board of school inspectors what their duty is. That is, of course, in no sense exceptional. The comptroller has maintained a system of terrorism over his co-ordinate officials since he came into power, and no one apparently has dared to gainsay him. He has been the Pooh Bah of the local official world. Time and the apparent dread of his associates, combined with the demagogism of his party in local concerns, seem to have sanctioned his assumption of the powers which are ordinarily vested in the executive head of all corporate institutions.

Laying aside the absence of all warrant in law for such attitude by the comptroller, the student of our foolish municipal system feels almost willing to concur in this great man's assumption of all executive authority, since the powers which he has wielded by sheer force of combativeness ought to be vested in some specific authority, instead of being, as they are, scattered loosely all over municipal creation.

It may dawn upon somebody some time or other to inquire just what Mr. McCarty's duties are as comptroller. To do so heretofore would have been regarded by many of those who are now speaking unkindly of him as a crime against the cause of local Republican reform and retrenchment, of which he is and has been these many years the one grand exemplar in our local system.

It certainly is not enjoined by law on Mr. McCarty, as comptroller or otherwise, to enlighten the school board or any other official individual or body as to what his or its duty is in any given contingency. Nor is it any part of his duty to read a treatise to them on criminal law. It is his duty, his main and distinctive duty, to keep certain books of account for this city. It is his duty, moreover, to examine the accounts of certain city officials, among which are not those of the board of school inspectors; to make certain reports to the council; to audit and adjust claims against the city, and to counterclaim the orders for the payment of such claims.

Where Mr. McCarty finds the warrant for playing the role of local Pooh Bah, save as indicated above, is a subject on which the Globe must admit its ignorance. The framers of the present city charter were evidently momentarily lost to the grandeur and dignity of the functions of city comptroller, as exercised by Mr. McCarty, when they stopped to specify therein certain things which that official should do. They omitted to say, however, that he should not audit the pay rolls of the board of school inspectors because the amount paid monthly might not enable the board to continue the schools for the term of the school year. They did, however, say that he should not audit any account against any particular fund when there were not sufficient funds to its credit—to do what? "To pay the same, as well as all other claims before that time audited and allowed against such fund."

They forgot to tell him, of course, to look out for the claims yet to be avoided and allowed; but such a slight lapse on the part of our lawmakers does not "cut any ice" with our local autocrat. It would be absurd to expect him to stop at an inquiry as to what his own duty is. He has altogether too much to do in keeping other people up to his understanding of their duty to consider such a trifling matter as his own duty.

Hence it is that a most meritorious body of our citizens must skimp and scrape and go in debt in their personal expenditures in deference to the ukase of our local Pooh Bah.

The Republican politicians of this town have presented our school teachers with a veritable Pandora's box, the contents of which may be said to represent this great reformer. The box has been opened, and out of it have flown all the evils which afflict them. It is but a slight consolation which the Globe has to offer the teachers, that hope still lies in the bottom of the box in the ungainly form of a writ of mandamus.

The case with which Republican organs find ample apologies for slavery and polygamy in the island of Sulu indicates that they are closely in touch with the administration. Let us no longer talk of a secret alliance between this country and England. The British have gone so far as to attribute their reverses in South Africa to the Sulu mules.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

The notion of "Golden Rule" Jones on political orphans will be carefully reserved until the day following election.

The Chicago Times-Herald says: "American fish have invaded Europe." Yes, and most of them are gudgeons.

One could scarcely blame this "Dr." Dowle, of Chicago, who he suddenly to develop a mild type of pessimism.

It is hard to keep a good man down. Laureate Austin has at last struggled to the front with a poem.

The Wisconsin state university, at Madison, appears to be the Hoodlum's Snug Harbor.

It is a fact generally noticed that all Boers look alike in the newspapers.

Those Ladyship mules simply acted the jacksass. That was all.

The Tippecanoe club, at least, seems to take Billy Mason seriously.

AT THE THEATERS.

"The Jolly Musketier" has lost none of its catchy music, Jefferson De Angelis has lost neither in popularity nor energy and devotion to his role since Stange and Edwards' comic opera was presented here last season. Further than that, the supporting company gives to the dainty music a not less delightful rendition, the chorus being especially good, and in the funmaking Mr. De Angelis still has as his chief assistant the same Edito Blanc (Harry Macdonald) who has so successfully served shares with the star the approval of the mirth-loving auditors.

These two, in what the advance agents of comedy regard as a most successful partnership, are an incessant enjoyment. Added to their quips the ludicrous antics and the unflagging action of these two, and there is source of laughter entirely irresistible. They won from their auditors last evening an unqualified admission of their artistic ability after their song, "That Sweet Oblivion Drink," and had the house ready to laugh at anything thereafter.

Trite it is, but none the less true, that Mr. De Angelis' legs are as funny as ever, but they have not thus gained in popularity. He has made up for it, instead of being, as they are, scattered loosely all over municipal creation. It may dawn upon somebody some time or other to inquire just what Mr. McCarty's duties are as comptroller. To do so heretofore would have been regarded by many of those who are now speaking unkindly of him as a crime against the cause of local Republican reform and retrenchment, of which he is and has been these many years the one grand exemplar in our local system.

It certainly is not enjoined by law on Mr. McCarty, as comptroller or otherwise, to enlighten the school board or any other official individual or body as to what his or its duty is in any given contingency. Nor is it any part of his duty to read a treatise to them on criminal law. It is his duty, his main and distinctive duty, to keep certain books of account for this city. It is his duty, moreover, to examine the accounts of certain city officials, among which are not those of the board of school inspectors; to make certain reports to the council; to audit and adjust claims against the city, and to counterclaim the orders for the payment of such claims.

Where Mr. McCarty finds the warrant for playing the role of local Pooh Bah, save as indicated above, is a subject on which the Globe must admit its ignorance. The framers of the present city charter were evidently momentarily lost to the grandeur and dignity of the functions of city comptroller, as exercised by Mr. McCarty, when they stopped to specify therein certain things which that official should do. They omitted to say, however, that he should not audit the pay rolls of the board of school inspectors because the amount paid monthly might not enable the board to continue the schools for the term of the school year. They did, however, say that he should not audit any account against any particular fund when there were not sufficient funds to its credit—to do what? "To pay the same, as well as all other claims before that time audited and allowed against such fund."

They forgot to tell him, of course, to look out for the claims yet to be avoided and allowed; but such a slight lapse on the part of our lawmakers does not "cut any ice" with our local autocrat. It would be absurd to expect him to stop at an inquiry as to what his own duty is. He has altogether too much to do in keeping other people up to his understanding of their duty to consider such a trifling matter as his own duty.

Hence it is that a most meritorious body of our citizens must skimp and scrape and go in debt in their personal expenditures in deference to the ukase of our local Pooh Bah. The Republican politicians of this town have presented our school teachers with a veritable Pandora's box, the contents of which may be said to represent this great reformer. The box has been opened, and out of it have flown all the evils which afflict them. It is but a slight consolation which the Globe has to offer the teachers, that hope still lies in the bottom of the box in the ungainly form of a writ of mandamus.

CITY HALL POLITICS.

There was a resolution passed by the conference committee, which the budget for 1899 was passed upon, recommending that the office of the building inspector be abolished and the department placed under the charge of the city engineer and his assistants.

Building Inspector Haas, who is elected by the council, at once went to work on the members of the two bodies, and now up to the city engineer, no chance for any such scheme being worked for the next year. As the council has the last guess at the tax budget for 1899 the work done by the "Bill Board Sam" will result in his being re-elected for another two years, without any regard as to what the conference committee may do in the matter.

There is some talk among the members of the council of an amendment to the dog license ordinance, which will provide for the employment of two men or two months in the year, May and November. Up to date about \$3,000 has been collected this year from dog licenses and nearly \$1,200 has been expended in collecting this amount. The matter of paying one-third of the receipts to collect the licenses has brought out the suggestion to amend the ordinance so that the expense will be confined to two or three months.

REPORT OF TREASURER ROBERTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR MADE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report, sums up the operations of the fiscal year by saying "that a notable activity was exhibited in all kinds of currency, with a marked increase in the use of gold coin and in a less degree of silver coin, while the prosperity of the country has at no time left any part of the government notes in the treasury above the demands of daily business in its several offices."

INCREASED USE OF COIN.

He adds: The effect of the new revenue law is shown in the receipts for the year, in which there was an increase over 1898 of \$56,553,419 from customs, and \$102,538,520 from internal revenue. The collections of internal revenue were larger than those for any previous year with the exception of 1895, and the total ordinary receipts, which amounted to \$355,659,623, were also larger than for any year with the same exception. The net ordinary expenditures were a little over \$605,000,000, an amount exceeded only twice—in 1893 and in 1894. There was a deficiency of \$89,111,559 in the ordinary revenues.

Inclusive of loans and the issue of notes and certificates the total receipts on all accounts, by warrants, were \$1,623,451,340, and the total disbursements \$1,623,451,340. With the addition of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent loan to the ordinary revenues, there was a fiscal surplus of \$100,791,821 for the year. The receipts from the loan represented very part of the country. Of the total of nearly \$200,000,000, upwards of \$125,000,000 came to the office in Washington in the form of checks on banks in every part of the country. Nearly \$25,000,000 was paid in gold, upwards of \$25,000,000 in United States notes, and the rest in other kinds of money.

CASH BALANCE. At the close of the year the treasurer reported a cash balance of \$107,573,925 in cash and credits, the difference consisting of funds classed as unavailable. Aside from the issue of the 3 per cent bonds, the net amount of the treasury receipts for the year was the falling due on Jan. 1 of the last of the bonds issued for the construction of Pacific railroads. Of these \$13,970,900 were presented and paid, leaving \$700,000 in the treasury outstanding, past due and bearing no interest.

There were in circulation June 30, 1898, \$28,572,325 in United States notes, \$88,765,589 in treasury notes, \$39,659,180 in gold certificates, and \$23,173,702 in national bank notes. On June 30, 1899, the notes were: United States notes, \$30,577,349; treasury notes, \$92,696,722; silver certificates, \$49,839,239; national bank notes, \$23,173,702. The paper in circulation was thus increased during the year by \$45,228,336. As a result of these changes the treasury holdings of government securities at the close of the year in United States notes, from \$24,093,687 to \$35,276,607; in treasury notes, from \$25,410,700 to \$92,466,722; in silver certificates, from \$47,867,441 to \$49,839,239. By continuing the reduction of the treasury notes of 1890, redeemed in standard silver dollars, the amount of the notes outstanding was reduced during the year from \$107,207,200 to \$85,553,236. The reduction of the total paper held by the treasury, from \$44,502,731 to \$29,607,216, was caused by the payment of government obligations to public creditors and by the receipt of \$14,895,515 in treasury notes in gold coin.

The treasury was thus brought to the minimum of paper currency required for its daily business. GOLD IN CIRCULATION. The gold coin in circulation steadily increased from \$78,771,493, Sept. 30, 1898, to \$107,573,925, Oct. 31, 1899. In the small notes there was a shrinkage of \$11,522,151 from 1898 to 1897, but in the next year there was an increase of \$41,657,467, and from 1898 to 1899 the amount in circulation was \$107,573,925. The increase of the gold and paper was \$28,577,789. The total addition to the paper circulation in the same period was \$107,829,541, and the total increase of the gold and paper was \$107,829,541. The addition to the gold circulation during the year was \$29,191,375, and this added to the increase of the paper currency makes a total increase of \$28,577,789.

In the fiscal year 1898 the ten treasury offices paid out \$10,822,149 in standard silver dollars, and in 1899 \$12,532,256, an increase of \$1,710,107. The receipts of the receipts of standard dollars were \$54,607,934 in 1898 and \$57,581,049 in 1899, a decrease of \$3,428,334. These changes indicate a growing circulation of these coins. The receipts of the receipts of silver dollars in circulation at the close of any month was reached in December, 1898, as the result of urgent efforts to promote their use, when the record was \$87,400,000. The receipts of silver dollars in 1897 and 1898, the receipts of gold in New York from customs were less than 1 per cent; but for 1899 they were 17 per cent. After January 1, 1899, the portion of gold was nominal, but in December, 1897, it was 9.7 per cent, and then rose rapidly to 75 per cent in September, 1898, and to 80 per cent in 1899. The percentage of gold for the whole fiscal year of 1898 was 20.4; for 1899, 75.5; and for the first quarter of 1899, 84.2.

HOLDINGS HEAVY. While disbursements in gold have been heavy, the holdings of the treasury in gold and silver have surpassed all previous records. The gold and silver in net excess over outstanding certificates. The former gross maximum is found in September, 1898, at \$232,531,395, and the net maximum, \$107,573,925, on Oct. 31, 1899. The gold in the treasury was \$22,825,049, and the net \$107,094,410. These figures represent a total of \$139,919,459, or \$37,348,534 more than the gold and silver in net excess over outstanding certificates. The former gross maximum is found in September, 1898, at \$232,531,395, and the net maximum, \$107,573,925, on Oct. 31, 1899. The gold in the treasury was \$22,825,049, and the net \$107,094,410. These figures represent a total of \$139,919,459, or \$37,348,534 more than the gold and silver in net excess over outstanding certificates.

With reference to the appeals for notes and certificates which the treasury had to refuse, because it had already gone to the limit of its powers, Mr. Roberts points out that the existing national banks of the United States have the right under their charters to add \$345,811,889 to the circulation. Of this \$251,811,889 would be the city of New York, \$15,925,701, Chicago, from both of which places there have been persistent applications to the treasury for pa-

per. In the face of the assertion that the far Western states are suffering for want of currency, their own banks could issue additional notes to the amount of \$1,282,865. The treasurer offers no criticism upon the proposition to issue whether their sphere ends with cent per cent, or involves also an obligation of service to the community.

Although there was an increase of \$13,000,000 in the volume of national bank notes outstanding, the redemptions at the treasury were less by \$7,000,000 than the amount of new deposits amounting to \$23,696,416. The retirement of notes and the balance of this fund in the treasury was increased from \$30,624,777 to \$38,371,381. The cost of maintaining the redemption system, including the charges paid for transportation, was \$12,291.

DETECTIVE ON THE WARPATH.

CAUSES A DISTURBANCE AT E. M. SLOGGY'S GROCERY STORE. The Latter Sends in a Call for the Police Patrol, Which Responds, and Carries the Fly Bob to the Central Station.

Detective James Heeney was dragged off to the central station in the patrol wagon yesterday evening, being a member of the police department, however, he was not locked up, but was simply deprived of his revolver and sent home, while every effort was made to keep the scandal quiet. The matter will be reported to Mayor Klefer today, nevertheless, and Detective Heeney will doubtless be called upon to explain why he furnished a revolver in the face of E. M. Sloggy, a grocer at 185 Grove street.

The trouble began at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Sloggy, who lives over the grocery store, heard some one hammering at the store door. He intended to get up early anyway to go hunting, so, when the individual below kept up a pounding on the door, Mr. Sloggy arose and went down stairs to ascertain what was the matter. He saw a heavy-set man, with a mustache and somewhat disheveled clothing, battering away at the door and demanding to be admitted.

When the man saw Mr. Sloggy, he said, "I am Mr. Sloggy, and I would soon open the door for you, but you must wait for the place to open up. Mr. Sloggy, however, went into a room in the rear of the store to prepare his hunting outfit, and the man outside soon became impatient and began to knock on the door, and this time Mr. Sloggy determined to go and send the man away. He went to the door and as he started to open it, he saw the man without being cured by Mr. Sloggy's words, he hesitated a moment, and says this evidently infuriated the man at the door, who, he claims, let loose another string of oaths and, reaching to his hip pocket, pulled out an ugly-looking revolver.

"So you will go for the patrol wagon, will you? Well, we'll see about that," is what Mr. Sloggy says the man remarked, with a defiant air, and he started to the door. Then Mr. Sloggy concluded that if there was going to be any shooting he would be in the game good and ready. He took a revolver from his pocket and aimed himself at the man. He started for the door again, but says on second thought he decided to avoid trouble if possible, explaining that the man seemed to be intoxicated and did not know what he was doing. He then called to Mr. Sloggy to look out and says the belligerent was sitting down on the steps again with the revolver slung in his hand, and Mr. Sloggy called upon the authorities, informing them that he was being besieged by a man who threatened to blow him to head off.

In the meantime the patrol wagon was out of the barn and tearing away to the grocery store. The horses were urged to their utmost speed, lest the individual who had the revolver should do some desperate deed before the patrol wagon could get there. Mr. Sloggy called upon the officers in the wagon clutched their revolvers nervously, anticipating trouble when they reached the door. When the wagon dashed up to the grocery store no one but Mr. Sloggy was in sight. He explained that the man had shortly before started the siege and walked away up the street, and that the man had been sitting on a doorstep half a block away, and the wagon drove to where he was, when those in charge say they recognized Detective Heeney. With tender words they lifted their officer into the wagon and took the back streets to the station. Nobody wanted to take Heeney to the lock-up like a prisoner, but none cared to assume the responsibility of letting him go. The same feeling existed when he stood before the desk at the station. The police were up to a real life-sized dilemma. There was a hurried consultation when some one took Heeney's revolver away from him and another policeman led him out the back door, taking him to his room.

This is not the first time Detective Heeney has been called upon to make an appointment to the detective force. Several months ago he is alleged to have caused a disturbance at the Loop saloon on Chicago street, when he is alleged to have vilified abused Charles Brink, the then proprietor. Mr. Brink said at that time that he would report the matter to the police, but he later reconsidered his determination out of consideration for Heeney. More recently, it is alleged, Detective Heeney went into Murphy's saloon and furnished a revolver.

Mr. Sloggy said last evening that he did not know who the man was that drew the revolver on him, but that it was the same man who had been seen loaded into the patrol wagon a short distance from his store. He says the man was drunk and aroused him by his banging at the door. When the man drew a revolver, Mr. Sloggy says he feared the fellow would shoot him and therefore also armed himself.

Chief Goss has demanded a full report of Detective Heeney's alleged conduct and will place the matter before the mayor. THREE ANECDOTES. Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," told with keen relish of a new bluff given by a girl who knew him only as a learned mathematician.

"Have you ever read 'Through the Looking-Glass'?" he asked her, expecting an outburst of delight. "Oh, dear, yes!" she replied. "It is even more stupid than 'Alice in Wonderland.' Don't you think so?" Wordsworth could not conceal his chagrin when he heard that his neighbor, a young man, had written him a "daff, idle body, who went moaning about the hills and had not wit enough to raise a field of oats."

The following anecdote of Henry Clay was told by one of his personal friends: While making the journey to Washington on the National road, just after his nomination as candidate for the presidency, he was traveling one stormy night, wrapped up in a huge cloak, on the back seat of the stage coach, when two passengers entered. They were Kentuckians, like himself. He fell asleep, and when he awoke he found them discussing his chances in the coming campaign. He said: "What did Henry Clay go into politics for?" said one. "He had a good bit of land; he had a keen eye for stock. If he had stuck to the farm he'd have been worth his \$50,000. But now he doesn't own a dollar."

"And," the great Kentuckian used to add, "the worst of it was, every word of it was true." A characteristic of the man that at the next stopping place he took another coach, lest his critics should recognize him and be mortified at their unintentional rudeness.

NS. WHITE WHIPPED?

Continued From First Page. Chief Jonathan and the other Basuto chiefs to rebel, threatening to shell the officials out of Maseru and Thloti, north of Maseru, and to destroy all British establishments. The chiefs, however, maintain their loyalty, and the Maseru has been strengthened by two machine guns, the presence of which inspires confidence among the natives.

BIG GUN IN PLACE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 3 (delayed in transmission).—Advices from Mafeking announce that the Boers placed in position a big Pretoria gun several miles from Mafeking, firing sixteen shots at the town. Only one reached the mark, resulting in the burning of Wells store. The garrison having suffered no harm thus far is jubilant, and an attack from the rear is not expected.

STILL SHELLING CITY.

ESTER COURT, Nov. 3 (delayed in transmission).—The Boers continue to shell Ladysmith, but are doing little damage. The naval gunners from the Powerful have finally succeeded in dismantling the forty-pounder posted on the heights of the Boer position yesterday afternoon to the south the British cavalry charged through the enemy, doing great damage.

BOER ADVANCE GUARD.

COLEBURY, Cape Colony, Nov. 2 (delayed in transmission).—The scouts sent out this morning on the report that the Boers were on this side of the Orange river returned this evening, bringing word that the Boer camp is pitched on the Boer side of the river. Evidently the Boer advance guard that has appeared on this side.

KIMBERLEY SAFE.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 3 (delayed in transmission).—Kimberley was safe on Wednesday night, but an attack was expected at any time. SITUATION SUMMED UP. London Does Not Credit the Rumor of Gen. White's Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith. The fact that Sir Redvers Buller appears to have ordered a retirement from Stormberg and perhaps from other places, relieves to some extent the public mind, which, otherwise would have been further alarmed. Confidence is felt in any measures that Gen. Buller may deem desirable. The knowledge that the pigeon post is working has also come as a relief to the general anxiety.

The third-class cruiser Pelorus has been ordered from Gibraltar to Durban and the third-class cruiser Fearless from Port Said to the same point. Blanches from Cape Town and other centers in the Cape Colony indicate that the Cape Dutch are becoming very restless, in consequence of the Boer successes. The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent, telegraphically, says: "We cannot understand the Boer tactics. It is incomprehensible that they should have refrained from using their guns as they have done. The Boers are now regretting a lost opportunity, as they might have cut the railway and thus prevented the appearance of those guns on the scene."

The Times, in an editorial today on the relations of the United States to the war in South Africa, says: "When the continent rings with denunciations of the Boers, it is very cheering and refreshing for the English people to know the sympathy and intelligent comprehension manifested in the United States. We should prize American sympathy in any way that it becomes doubly grateful when manifestly based upon a deliberate and well-informed judgment of the essential merits of the quarrel as well as upon a recognition of the kindly feelings of the English people toward American aims and enterprises. The American people are not blinded by the accident that the Transvaal calls itself a republic, and that every essential attribute of a republic is wanting, and they know also that England stands for equal laws, individual freedom and the energetic progress which has made of the British Empire the envy of the Americans. As England stands for the United States, so the United States now plump for England, without regard to the fine-drawn technicalities of the attorney."

BATTLE AT BESTER'S HILL.

Account of the Battle at Ladysmith on Thursday. LONDON, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, describing Thursday's fighting, says: The artillery duel at dawn, in which the Boers' guns were silenced, was intended to occupy the Boers and to enable Sir George Stewart White to achieve his chief object—the capture of the Boer camp behind Bester's Hill. For this purpose the lancers, husars, Natal carabineers and Natal border rifles started under Gen. French at sunrise and got within rifle range of the Boer position before the enemy was aware of their presence. A field battery was also sent and it secured a good position, commanding the enemy's camp, which was a large one, lacerated with army wagons and other vehicles.

Bester's Hill was well fortified and protected with their positions on Groblerskloof Hill, this side of Ladysmith. The British quickly sent a forty-two pound shell into the camp, inflicting terrible loss and spreading the Boer ranks. The Boer cavalry then stormed the position, the Boers fleeing precipitately, leaving many dead and wounded, as well as their arms and equipment in the hands of the British. This success will upset the plans of the Orange Free State commanders and possibly will prevent them from getting the British further trouble from the east.

BEFORE COLENSO'S FALL.

Related News of the Attack Made by the Boers. COLENSO, Natal, Nov. 2 (delayed in transmission).—The Boers have taken up Ladysmith from the south side with guns posted between Colenso and Gen. White's camp. Their fire in the direction of Colenso has not thus far proved damaging. Colenso, at this hour (9 p.m.), is threatened by the enemy. Patrols in advance of Boer forces, 2,600 strong, but without field guns, are making a most obstinate attack on the north of Colenso. Shot have been exchanged between the British and Boer patrols, the latter being directed toward us, the main body. The British patrols lost one man killed and the Boer patrols lost two.

Heavy firing at 2 o'clock was in progress at Ladysmith, which the Boers were shelling from their positions on Groblerskloof Hill, this side of Ladysmith. Two trains have just arrived from Ladysmith. When near Pieters station they were fired upon by the Boers, but were not in serious danger. The train guards report that Nordenfeldt quick-fire guns were used in addition to Mausers. The Boers continue to shell Colenso and Fort Trenchard, but the British are confident they have placed heavy guns in position, but their shots are all falling short.

removed to Querstown, about five miles southeast of Stormberg. "A" Battalion of the Orange Free State force, about 3,500 strong, with several guns, which for some time was concentrated just across the Orange river, has crossed the Orange river, and is destroying portions of the railway on its march. This is obviously with the intention of checking the coming advance of our army corps.

SPANIARDS NASTIC.

Cutting Telegram Sent to Joseph Chamberlain From Bilbao. MADRID, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Bilbao says that a number of influential Spaniards, who were attending a banquet yesterday, on hearing the report that Ladysmith had fallen, sent a cable to the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, saying: "The occasion of the latest war news, the death of the noble English statesman, being to the speech of the Spanish-American war, in which he referred to 'dying nations'."

A dispatch from the Canaries says that a British warship is exercising close surveillance of shipping, being presumably in the lookout for privateers. The Canaries are a merchant vessel from the British ports from Vigo, Spain, that a British squadron of six large vessels was sent off Vigo harbor on the night of Nov. 3, that one vessel reconnoitered the harbor, and the other five were then sent in the direction of Gibraltar.

TENTH HUSSARS SAIL.

On Their Way to the Cape to Fight the Boers. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Scenes of remarkable enthusiasm attended the embarkation here today of the Tenth Hussars upon the transport Columba. An erroneous report that the Prince of Wales, who is honorary colonel of this regiment, was coming to bid the troops farewell, had attracted enormous crowds. Some life guards and some horse guards also embarked.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Roberts' private secretary, Earl Cadogan, and other notable people were present to say good-bye to relatives among the officers. Military attaché, including Capt. S. L. Slocum, United States cavalry, United States military attaché in Vienna, went on board the Columba, which will sail tonight. TROOP SHIPS SECURED. Howitzer Brigade is to be Hurried to the Cape.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Transports have been secured for the Woolwich Howitzer brigade, which will be hurried to the Cape. The brigade has 10,000 rounds of 75-calibre light shell, and according to the estimates a single shell falling into a compact body will kill 300 men. It was demonstrated in the battle of Omdurman that the British army of Khalifa Abdullah had a large number of Derivishes were killed by suffocation, while hundreds of vultures and eagles fell upon the battlefield from the same cause.

WOMEN SENT AWAY.